

Not many people have the wherewithal, the stature, and bona fides to have Members from both parties sing their praises. That has happened, of course, on this floor, and that is what ORRIN stands for. ORRIN will be sorely missed—and I mean sorely missed.

Senator HATCH is not most people. Simply put, the institution he loves will not be the same without him.

Since coming from the House to the Senate, I have had the privilege of knowing ORRIN up close and personal. Our offices are right next to each other. I bump into his security detail every morning and say good morning. I feel very safe about that. Then when we have votes, and just about the time he leaves his office and is accompanied by his security detail, he always asks me: Why don't you ride with me? So I have joined his security detail. Every security detail should have a marine. I tell him that I will be in the back to protect his back if anything would happen; obviously, nothing did. But the Senator from Utah should know that I still have his back, and I will always have his back.

I think the measure of a man, with regard to his long hours in the Senate, is hard to measure until you work with him—and I am talking about ORRIN, of course—but work with him with regard to legislation. We are talking about the Finance Committee, and we are talking about the tough legislation that we always have. We would always go to the conference room—those who are privileged to serve on the Finance Committee—and we would walk in, and there would be fruit juice and there would be vitamins and there would be goodies to eat—goodies, of course, that are good for you, as determined by the Senator.

He had that very soft voice, and he would bring people to order. It was a very respectful situation in which we were trying to put together a bill to see if we could move it and work with our colleagues across the aisle. He had such a soft voice that, on occasion, I found that it was best to sit in the back of that conference room and look right at him, so I could tell precisely what he was saying because he never used his voice in a way that was high pitched; it was very calm and reasoned. That was his demeanor. He acted like a Hollywood version of a Senator.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act probably would not have come to pass without the leadership of ORRIN HATCH. Boy, was that an effort. We went through the trials and tribulations of tough arguments on both sides. But we always kept in the committee, with him at the helm, a posture of at least trying to work together. We faced some tough issues. At the end of it, there were quite a few amendments. We worked late into the night. The amendments were not going to pass on a partisan vote. That is very unusual for ORRIN. He kept his cool. He kept his demeanor.

Finally, at the end, it became an impossible situation in which we were

just going to get into a shouting contest, and he maintained order. When he maintained order, he really maintained order. Usually he didn't have to do that.

My first boss in public service, acting as the chief of staff, was Senator Frank Carlson. He was a great man. He helped found the National Prayer Breakfast here, and in many other Agencies, all throughout the government, that spread. He worked with Billy Graham, somebody named Dwight David Eisenhower, and Conrad Hilton—those four, including Frank Carlson, started the Prayer Breakfast.

The Senator always told me there are no self-made men or women in public service. It is your friends who make you what you are, and if there were ever a person you could put in that category in the Senate, it is ORRIN HATCH. He is a person who would stand behind you when you were taking praise and beside you if you were taking some boos, but ORRIN HATCH never had to do that because in working with him, the chances were that you had a good chance of passing a bipartisan bill.

All of us stand with him with respect and out of friendship. We have a cloth of comity here that is not seen, but it has been observed at least in my 22 years here in the Senate, perhaps a little more than in the rowdy House, of which I was a Member for 16 years, and then 12 before that as a chief of staff. I am sort of like a piece of furniture here, as some would say, with a marble top. But I have seen a lot.

I am very worried about the comity of the Senate. If you pull at those threads, as we have been doing with issues where we should come together, even though there are very tough questions, I worry that we could get into sort of a situation like in Dodge City at the Long Branch Saloon and somebody having a rowdy time there. That should not be the Senate, and it should not be a situation where we pull at those threads of comity to the extent that we won't have any left, and then it is just a shouting contest.

The exception to the rule was the Farm Bill, which the President is going to sign this afternoon. I had the privilege of leading that effort, along with Senator DEBORAH STABENOW from Michigan.

I had some reporters in the other day, and they said: How did you get along with DEBBIE STABENOW?

I said: Well, No. 1, we trust each other; No. 2, we are friends; and No. 3, it isn't our first rodeo. We just worked with each other to get it done. We got 87 votes.

That is precisely the example we followed from ORRIN HATCH, who did so much—produced legislation with Democrats that you would never think would work with a Republican or vice versa. That is his legacy. That is the man I have been privileged to know as a friend.

There is a video out about ORRIN HATCH. He has boxing gloves on, bright

blue. There he is—just a couple of days ago when they took the video—willing to throw a few punches, trying to eat bacon with his boxing gloves on. It is a hilarious tribute to him, big smiles on everybody's faces. A tough guy, but not tough to deal with, he always had a way of working things out.

It is a privilege to know ORRIN HATCH. Not many people at my age call me "Boy," but he always would come out that back door and offer a ride, and he would say: Boy, do you want to come along?

I said: Yes, sir.

It has been quite a privilege.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

TRIBUTE TO MAC COLLINS

Mr. PERDUE. Madam President, last month, we lost a true Georgia original.

Mac Collins was a friend of mine. He was a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives for 12 years. He was born in Flovilla, GA, in 1944. At the time, Flovilla had a population of 240 people.

Mac always liked to say he was a graduate of the school of hard knocks. Together with his wife, Julie, he started a trucking company many years ago. Mac started with a single vehicle that he often had to repair at night. Julie kept the books, answered the phones, and sometimes helped load the trucks. The Collins family had a simple motto: "Can't never could." They never gave up, and their hard work paid off. Today, Collins Trucking hauls timber and goods across the South and Midwest and is still a family owned and operated business.

Eventually, Mac turned to public service. He won a seat on the Butts County Commission and a few years later became Butts County's first Republican county commission chairman.

Eventually, Mac was elected to the Georgia State Senate, where he served from 1988 until 1982. Back then, I think you could count on one hand the number of Republicans in the entire State. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1992 and served for 12 years. He fought to make America more competitive by changing its archaic Tax Code. He worked on veterans issues and served on both the critical U.S. House Ways and Means Committee and the prestigious Intelligence Committee. Mac was serving in leadership as deputy whip during some of our Nation's most trying days in the aftermath of 9/11.

Throughout his years of service, Mac Collins never forgot his roots. For Georgia Republicans, he was definitely a pioneer. For all Georgians, regardless of their political beliefs, he was a champion. Max's example of entrepreneurship and servant leadership serve as a shining example for us all.

Mac is survived by his wife, Julie, four children, a dozen grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren. Bonnie

and I join all Georgians—and Americans, for that matter—in lifting up their family in our prayers during this time and in honoring Mac Collins' very impressive legacy of service.

When Mac Collins passed away, Georgia and America lost a true statesman, a leader, and my friend.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BLUNT). The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SPACE FRONTIER ACT OF 2018

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, for over half a century, the United States has been the global leader in space. In that time, we have not only watched as NASA has sent humans farther than they had ever gone before, but we have also witnessed a new and growing commercial space sector that has pushed the bounds of what we thought possible.

As a nation, we can't simply rest on our laurels and take our leadership for granted. That is why I was proud to be joined by Senators BILL NELSON and ED MARKEY in introducing the Space Frontier Act, which passed out of the Senate Commerce Committee by voice vote on August 1, thanks to the leadership of Chairman JOHN THUNE, who helped make space issues a priority for the committee.

The Space Frontier Act builds upon the U.S. Commercial Space Launch Competitiveness Act that I was proud to work hand in hand with Senator NELSON as well, that was passed by Congress and signed into law by President Obama in 2015.

The United States has the potential to grow an incredibly vibrant and competitive commercial space industry. The FAA reported in 2009 that commercial space transportation and enabled industries generated \$208.3 billion in economic activity.

While the commercial space industry is continuing to grow, it has been unable to meet its full potential due to outdated regulations and policies that have the potential to stifle innovation, to restrict investment, and to drive the American launch sector and nontraditional space activities to foreign countries abroad.

The Space Frontier Act seeks to address these challenges by reducing the regulatory barriers that are facing our Nation's commercial space sector so we can allow companies to continue to grow and establish U.S.-led commercial economy in space.

The Space Frontier Act also takes the critical step of continuing the operations and utilization of the Inter-

national Space Station through the year 2030; ensures that the United States will not cede low-Earth orbit to China; it enacts meaningful reforms to modernize our Nation's launch and reentry regulations; and it streamlines nongovernmental Earth observation regulations. The bill also ensures that both the Department of Commerce and the Department of Transportation will take leading roles in promoting and helping to grow our Nation's commercial space sector.

I am proud to work hand in hand with my friend and colleague, Democratic Senator BILL NELSON, in seeing bipartisan agreement continue in support of America's leadership in space.

I yield the floor to Senator NELSON.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I join our colleague from Texas in asking the Senate to take up and pass the Space Frontier Act of 2019. We are asking to expedite consideration of this bill in order to allow for the House to take it up and pass it tonight.

I thank Senator CRUZ, Senator MARKEY, and the chairman of the Commerce Committee, Senator THUNE, for working with all of us on this bipartisan issue.

It updates the commercial launch and Earth observation regulations. It extends the International Space Station through 2030. This is no minor task to get that national laboratory that is orbiting high above the Earth—six human beings are on board right now doing research. All the people participating, including the commercial sector, know they will have that national laboratory all the way to the end of the decade of the 2020s, which is going to allow them to plan and invest. Who knows what discoveries they will make in this unique environment of zero gravity.

The act also expands opportunities for partnerships with NASA under the Agency's enhanced use authority.

Reforms in this bill will help commercial space companies, very likely in the near future, to have two launches a day. As a result, jobs will continue to soar as the rockets soar off the launchpads. Extending the life of the station well through the next decade, as this bill does, will also ensure that America remains a leader in space exploration.

Now, we know our goal is to go to Mars with humans, and what this bill does today furthers that goal by giving us a research outpost in zero gravity—the International Space Station—by continuing to improve and perfect America's launch capability.

I remind you, it was only a few years ago that we only had about one-third of the world's launches each year. The United States only had one-third. We now have upward of two-thirds. A lot of this is occurring right at Cape Canaveral and the Kennedy Space Center.

So as we set our sights on Mars with the way station at the Moon and build the technologies and the systems in order to carry humans all the way to

Mars, land, and to return them safely, this bill is another step, building on the NASA Authorization Act that we passed 1 year ago.

So indeed it is my privilege to be here and to be a part of the passage of this legislation.

Mr. CRUZ. I thank my friend, the senior Senator from Florida, for his leadership and congratulate him on our success in bringing this body together and getting this bill passed.

I hope the House will join us and pass it into law later today.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 686, S. 3277.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3277) to reduce regulatory burdens and streamline processes related to commercial space activities, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This Act may be cited as the “Space Frontier Act of 2018”.

(b) *TABLE OF CONTENTS.*—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—STREAMLINING OVERSIGHT OF LAUNCH AND REENTRY ACTIVITIES

Sec. 101. Oversight of nongovernmental space activities.

Sec. 102. Office of Commercial Space Transportation.

Sec. 103. Use of existing authorities.

Sec. 104. Experimental permits.

Sec. 105. Space-related advisory rulemaking committees.

Sec. 106. Government-developed space technology.

Sec. 107. Regulatory reform.

Sec. 108. Secretary of Transportation oversight and coordination of commercial launch and reentry operations.

Sec. 109. Study on joint use of spaceports.

TITLE II—STREAMLINING OVERSIGHT OF NONGOVERNMENTAL EARTH OBSERVATION ACTIVITIES

Sec. 201. Nongovernmental Earth observation activities.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 301. Promoting fairness and competitiveness for NASA partnership opportunities.

Sec. 302. Lease of non-excess property.

Sec. 303. Sense of Congress on maintaining a national laboratory in space.

Sec. 304. Continuation of the ISS.

Sec. 305. United States policy on orbital debris.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) *ISS.*—The term “ISS” means the International Space Station.

(2) *NASA.*—The term “NASA” means the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(3) *NOAA.*—The term “NOAA” means the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.